Accountant Signature

	NG PRO	CE	EDURES REPORT amended. Filing is mandatory.	Γ				
Local Gov	emment Typ	.—		Local Government Name			County	
City	Town	ship			E OF CLAY		LI	ENAWEE
Audit Date MARCH 31, 2005 Opinion Date JUNE 23, 2005 Date Accountant Report Submitted to State: AUGUST 2, 2005								
prepared Reportin Departm	I In accor g Format ent of Tre	dan for	ce with the Statement Financial Statements	f this local unit of gove ts of the Governmental s for Counties and Lo	Accounting S	Standards Boa	ard (GASB)	and the <i>Uniform</i>
We affin	m that:							
1. Wel	have com	plie	d with the Bulletin for t	he Audits of Local Unit	s of Governme	ent in Michiga	n as revised	l.
2. We	are certifie	ed p	oublic accountants regi	stered to practice in Mi	chig an .			
			following. "Yes" respons	nses have been disclos ons	ed in the finar	ncial statemer	nts, includin	g the notes, or in
You mus	t check th	ie a	pplicable box for each	item below.				
yes	X no	1.	Certain component un	nits/funds/agencies of t	he local unit a	re excluded <u>f</u>	rom the fina	ncial statements.
yes	X no	2.	There are accumula earnings (P.A. 275 of	ted deficits in one or 1980).	more of this	unit's unreso	erved fund	balances/retained
yes	X no	3.	There are Instances 1968, as amended).	of non-compliance wit	h the Uniform	Accounting	and Budge	ting Act (P.A. 2 o
yes	yes x no 4. The local unit has violated the conditions of either an order issued under the Municipal Finance Act or its requirements, or an order issued under the Emergency Municipal Loan Act.							
yes	X no	5.		deposits/investments w I [MCL 129.91], or P.A.				
yes	X no	6.	The local unit has be unit.	een delinquent in distrib	uting tax reve	nues that we	re collected	for another taxing
yes	yes x no 7. The local unit has violated the Constitutional requirement (Article 9, Section 24) to fund current year earned pension benefits (normal costs) in the current year. If the plan is more than 100% funded and the overfunding credits are more than the normal cost requirement, no contributions are due (paid during the year).							
yes	x no	8.	The local unit uses of 1995 (MCL 129.241)	credit cards and has no	t adopted an	applicable po	licy as requ	fired by P.A. 266 o
yes	X no	9.	. The local unit has no	ot adopted an investme	nt policy as re	quired by P.A	196 of 19	97 (MCL 129.95).
We ha	ve enclo	sec	d the following:			Enclosed	To Be Forwarde	Not d Required
The let	ter of com	mer	nts and recommendati	ons.				X
Reports	s on indivi	dua	I federal financial assi	stance programs (prog	ram audits).			Х
Single	Single Audit Reports (ASLGU).					Х		
Certifie	d Public Ad	cou	ntant (Firm Name) EATON & OWEN, P	.c.				
	Address	н м	AIN STREET		City	AN	State	ZIP 49221

VILLAGE OF CLAYTON, MICHIGAN FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2005

WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2005

As management of the Village of Clayton, Michigan, we offer readers of the Village of Clayton, Michigan's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Village of Clayton, Michigan for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here.

Financial Highlights

- The assets of the Village of Clayton, Michigan exceeded its liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year \$1,870,684 (net assets). Of this amount, \$108,244 (unrestricted net assets) may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- The government's total net assets increased \$3,024.
- As of the close of the current year, the Village of Clayton, Michigan's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$172,259, an increase of \$20,800 in comparison with the prior year.
- At the end of the current year, unreserved fund balance for the general fund was \$1,343, or 0.10 percent of total general fund expenditures.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Village of Clayton, Michigan's basic financial statements. The Village of Clayton, Michigan's basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements.

Government-wide financial statements. The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Village of Clayton, Michigan's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The statement of net assets presents information on all of the Village of Clayton, Michigan's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Village of Clayton, Michigan is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the government's net assets changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net assets are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the Village of Clayton, Michigan that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the Village of Clayton, Michigan include general government, public safety, highways and streets, sanitation, and culture and recreation. The business-type activities of the Village of Clayton, Michigan include the Sewer Fund.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 2-4 of this report.

Fund financial statements. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Village of Clayton, Michigan, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the Village of Clayton, Michigan can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and proprietary funds.

Governmental funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for *governmental funds* with similar information presented for *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between *governmental funds* and *governmental activities*.

The Village of Clayton, Michigan maintains three individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the General Fund, Major Street Fund, and Local Street Fund, which are considered to be major funds.

The Village of Clayton, Michigan adopts an annual appropriated budget for all funds. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for all governmental funds to demonstrate compliance with budget.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 5-11 of this report.

Proprietary funds. The Village of Clayton, Michigan maintains two different types of proprietary funds. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The Village of Clayton, Michigan uses an enterprise fund to account for its Sewer Fund. The Internal Service Fund is an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the Village of Clayton, Michigan's various functions. The Village of Clayton, Michigan uses an internal service fund to account for equipment expense (Equipment Fund). Because this service predominantly benefits governmental rather than a business-type function it has been included within governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The proprietary fund financial statements provide information for the Sewer Fund, which is considered to be a major fund of the Village of Clayton, Michigan. The internal service fund (Equipment Fund) is in the proprietary fund financial statements.

The basic fund financial statements can be found on pages 12 - 14 of this report.

Notes to the financial statements. The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on page 15 - 24 of this report.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the Village of Clayton, Michigan, assets exceeded liabilities by \$1,870,684 at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

By far the largest portion of the Village of Clayton, Michigan's net assets (85 percent) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, equipment, infrastructure), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The Village of Clayton, Michigan uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are *not* available for future spending. Although the Village of Clayton, Michigan's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay any debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

Village of Clayton, Michigan's Net Assets

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	<u>Total</u>
Current and other assets Capital assets	\$ 179,082 340,989	\$ 103,400 1,250,535	\$ 282,482 1,591,524
Total assets	\$ 520,071	<u>\$ 1,353,935</u>	\$ 1,874,006
Liabilities	\$ 1,669	\$ 1,653	\$ 3,322
Total liabilities	\$ 1,669	\$ 1,653	\$ 3,322
Net assets:			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	\$ 340,989	\$ 1,250,535	\$ 1,591,524
Restricted	170,916		170,916
Unrestricted	6,497	101,747	108,244
Total net assets	\$ 518,402	<u>\$ 1,352,282</u>	\$ 1,870,684

An additional portion of the Village of Clayton, Michigan's net assets (9 percent) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net assets (\$108,244) may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the Village of Clayton, Michigan is able to report positive balances in all three categories of net assets, both for the government as a whole, as well as for its separate governmental and business-type activities. The same situation held true for the prior fiscal year.

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

As noted earlier, the Village of Clayton, Michigan uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental funds. The focus of the Village of Clayton, Michigan's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the Village of Clayton, Michigan's financing requirements. In particular, unreserved fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of this fiscal year.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the Village of Clayton, Michigan's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$172,259, an increase of \$20,800 in comparison with the prior year. Special Revenue Funds have \$170,916 available for their special uses.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the Village of Clayton, Michigan. At the end of the current fiscal year, unreserved fund balance of the General Fund was \$1,343.

The fund balance of the Village of Clayton, Michigan's General Fund decreased by (\$12,100) during the current fiscal year. A key factor in this decrease was expenditures in the General Fund included costs of Community Center.

Proprietary fund - The Village of Clayton, Michigan's proprietary fund provides the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail.

Unrestricted net assets of the Sewer Fund at the end of the year amounted to \$101,747. The total decrease in net assets for the fund was (\$28,430). This decrease effected by depreciation expense of \$30,961.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

There were no major differences which could be applied to the original budget. Therefore, there was no need for an amended budget.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital assets. The Village of Clayton, Michigan's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of March 31, 2005, amounts to \$1,591,524 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings and utility systems, machinery and equipment, park facilities, and roads. The total increase in the Village of Clayton, Michigan's investment in capital assets for the current fiscal year was 2% (a 6% increase for governmental activities and -0- percent increase for business-type activities).

Village of Clayton, Michigan's Capital Assets

	Governmental <u>Activities</u>	Business-type Activities	Total
Land Land improvements Buildings Equipment, furniture, and books Infrastructure – roads Sewer system	\$ 7,116 20,691 150,439 61,736 101,007	\$ 28,625 	\$ 35,741 20,691 150,439 61,736 101,007
	\$_340,989	<u>\$ 1,250,535</u>	\$ 1,591,524

Additional information on the Village of Clayton's capital assets can be found in Note 3. C. on pages 22-23.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

The major factors in next year's budget can be contributed to higher rates for electric, gas heating, and fuel rates. These factors were considered in preparing the Village of Clayton's budget for 2005-06.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Village of Clayton, Michigan's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Village of Clayton, P.O. Box 74, Clayton, Michigan 49235.



June 23, 2005

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Village of Clayton Clayton, Michigan

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Clayton, Michigan, as of and for the year ended March 31, 2005, which collectively comprise the Village's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Village of Clayton, Michigan's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Clayton, Michigan, as of March 31, 2005, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As described in Note 1, the Village has implemented a new financial reporting model, as required by the provisions of GASB Statement No. 34, Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments, as of April 1, 2004.

The management's discussion and analysis on pages i through v is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Robertson, Eaton & Owen, P.C.

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

March 31, 2005

PRIMARY GOVERNMENT

	Governmental <u>Activities</u>	Business-Type <u>Activities</u>	<u>Total</u>
ASSETS: Cash and cash equivalents Investments Receivables (net) Internal balances Capital assets:	\$ 147,880 68,000 5,734 (42,532)	\$ 8,864 45,000 7,004 42,532	\$ 156,744 113,000 12,738
Land Land improvements Buildings Equipment, machinery, furnishings, and books	7;116 31,996 218,511 173,102	28,625	35,741 31,996 218,511 173,102
Infrastructure Sewer system Less: Accumulated depreciation	224,461 (314,197)	1,546,926 (325,016)	224,461 1,546,926 (639,213)
Total assets	<u>\$ 520,071</u>	\$ 1,353,935	<u>\$ 1,874,006</u>
LIABILITIES: Accounts payable Accrued expenses Total liabilities	\$ 1,623 46 \$ 1,669	\$ 1,653 	\$ 3,276 46 \$ 3,322
NET ASSETS: Invested in capital assets, net of related debt Restricted for:	\$ 340,989	\$ 1,250,535	\$ 1,591,524
Major streets Local streets Unrestricted	79,276 91,640 6,497	101,747	79,276 91,640 108,244
Total net assets	\$ 518,402	\$ 1,352,282	<u>\$ 1,870,684</u>

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended March 31, 2005

Program Revenues

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for <u>Services</u>	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions
Primary Government:				
Governmental activities:				
General government	\$ 42,821	\$ 3,318	\$	\$ 5,076
Public safety	24,575			
Sanitation	8,694	13,335		
Culture and recreation	8,759	,		
Highways, streets, and bridges	17,804	·		
Total governmental activities	102,653	16,653	<u> </u>	5,076
Business-Type activities:				
Sewer system	57,944	29,239		
Total business-type activities	57,944	29,239		<u> </u>
Total primary government	<u>\$ 160,597</u>	<u>\$ 45,892</u>	<u>\$</u>	\$ 5,076

General Revenues:

Property taxes Intergovernmental – State Unrestricted investment earnings Miscellaneous

Total general revenues

Change in net assets

Net assets - beginning of year

Net assets - end of year

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets Primary Government

Governmental Activities	Business-Type <u>Activities</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ (34,427) (24,575) 4 641 (8,759)	\$	\$ (34,427) (24,575) 4,641 (8,759)
(17,804)		(17,804)
(80,924)		(80,924)
	(28,705)	(28,705)
	(28,705)	(28,705)
\$_(80,924)	<u>\$ (28,705)</u>	<u>\$ (109,629)</u>
\$ 36,992 69,812 1,463 4,111	\$ 275	\$ 36,992 69,812 1,738 4,111
112,378	275	112,653
31,454	(28,430)	3,024
486,948	1,380,712	1,867,660
\$ 518,402	\$ 1,352,282	<u>\$ 1,870,684</u>

BALANCE SHEET

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

March 31, 2005

•	General <u>Fund</u>	Major Street <u>Fund</u>	Local Street Fund	Total Governmental <u>Funds</u>
ASSETS: Cash and cash equivalents Investments Accounts receivable	\$ 39,810 5,734	\$ 46,276 33,000	\$ 56,640 35,000	\$ 142,726 68,000 5,734
Total assets	<u>\$ 45,544</u>	<u>\$ 79,276</u>	\$ 91,640	<u>\$ 216,460</u>
LIABILITIES: Accounts payable Accrued liabilities Due to other funds Advance from other funds Unearned revenue	\$ 1,623 46 2,532 40,000	\$	\$	\$ 1,623 46 2,532 40,000
Total liabilities	44,201			44,201
FUND BALANCES Unreserved, reported in: General Fund Major Street Fund Local Street Fund Total fund balances Total liabilities and fund balances	1,343 1,343 \$ 45,544	79,276 	91,640 91,640 \$ 91,640	1,343 79,276 91,640 172,259 \$ 216,460
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Assets are different because: Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in governmental funds. Internal Service Fund (Equipment Fund) is used by the Village to charge for equipment rental to the individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the Equipment Fund are included in governmental activities in the Statement of Net Assets.				\$ 340,989 5,154
Net differences				346,143
Total fund balance in governmental funds				172,259
Total net assets of governmental activities				\$ 518,402

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES -

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

	General <u>Fund</u>	Major Street <u>Fund</u>	Local Street Fund	Total Governmental <u>Funds</u>
Revenues: Property taxes Charges for services State shared revenue Interest Miscellaneous revenues	\$ 36,992 13,335 32,486 663 4,111	\$ 27,122 310	\$ 10,204 485	\$ 36,992 13,335 69,812 1,458 4,111
Donations Total revenues	5,076 92,663	27,432	10,689	5,076 130,784
Expenditures: Current: General government	69,328			69,328
Public safety Sanitation Culture and recreation	23,421 8,694 3,320			23,421 8,694 3,320
Highways, streets, and bridges Total expenditures	104,763	2,782 2,782	<u>2,439</u> <u>2,439</u>	5,221 109,984
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(12,100)	24,650	8,250	20,800
Other financing sources (uses): Transfers in Transfers out		(6,782)	6,782	6,782 (6,782)
Total other financing sources (uses)		(6,782)	6,782	
Net change in fund balances	(12,100)	17,868	15,032	20,800
Fund balances - beginning of year	<u>13,443</u>	61,408	76,608	151,459
Fund balances - end of year	\$ 1,343	<u>\$ 79,276</u>	\$ 91,640	<u>\$_172,259</u>

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

March 31, 2005

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:		
Net change in fund balance - total governmental funds	\$	20,800
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period. (Total capital outlay \$32,663 less total depreciation outlays \$24,316).		8,347
Internal Service Fund (Equipment Fund) is used by the Village to charge equipment rental to the individual funds. The net income (adjusted for		
depreciation) of the Equipment Fund is reported with governmental activities.	_	2,307
Change in net assets in governmental activities	\$	31,454

GENERAL FUND

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – BUDGET AND ACTUAL

	Budgeted Amounts Original & <u>Final</u>	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
Revenues: Property taxes	\$ 37,000	\$ 36,992	<u>\$ (8)</u>
Charges for services: Refuse collection	13,500	13,335	(165)
Total charges for services	13,500	13,335	(165)
State shared revenue: Sales tax Liquor tax	34,000 138	32,348 138	(1,652)
Total state shared revenue	34,138	32,486	(1,652)
Miscellaneous: Interest Donations Other	350 6,000 3,000	663 5,076 4,111	313 (924) 1,111
Total miscellaneous	9,350	9,850	500
Total revenues	93,988	92,663	(1,325)
Expenditures: General Government Village Council President Clerk Treasurer Insurance Miscellaneous Special meetings Advertising Election expense Professional fees Payroll taxes Audit Building and grounds	2,880 1,680 1,930 2,580 14,000 4,210 720 1,000 350 1,000 3,500 3,500 37,950	2,160 1,640 1,849 2,432 16,548 11,342 113	720 40 81 148 (2,548) (7,132) 720 (113) 1,000 350 194 3,500 5,512
Total General Government	71,800	69,328	2,472
Total expenditures carried forward	\$71,800	\$ 69,328	<u>\$ 2,472</u>

GENERAL FUND

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – $\tt BUDGET$ AND ACTUAL

	Budgeted Amounts Original & <u>Final</u>	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
Total expenditures carried forward	\$ 71,800	\$ 69,328	\$ 2,472
Public Health and Safety: Law enforcement Building Inspector Street/Drain Commissioner Fire Street lighting	138 850 650 17,174 4,800	862 650 17,328 4,581	138 (12) (154)
Total Public Health and Safety	23,612	23,421	191
Sanitation	9,900	8,694	1,206
Culture and recreation	13,000	3,320	9,680
Total expenditures	118,312	104,763	13,549
Net change in fund balance	(24,324)	(12,100)	12,224
Fund balance - beginning of year		13,443	
Fund balance end of year		\$ 1,343	

MAJOR STREET SPECIAL REVENUE FUND

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – BUDGET AND ACTUAL

	Budgeted Amounts Original & <u>Final</u>	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
Revenues: Intergovernmental:			
State Highway Department	\$ 24,000	\$ 27,122	\$ 3,122
Miscellaneous:	400		40.0
Interest	400	310	(90)
Miscellaneous	200		(200)
Total revenues	24,600	27,432	2,832
Expenditures:			
Routine maintenance	40,000	1,912	38,088
Winter maintenance	2,000	757	1,243
Drains	1,500	113	1,387
Signs	3,000		3,000
Total expenditures	46,500	2,782	43,718
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(21,900)	24,650	46,550
Other financing uses:			
Transfers out	(6,000)	(6,782)	(782)
Net change in fund balance	(27,900)	17,868	45,768
Fund balance – beginning of year		61,408	
Fund balance – end of year		\$ 79,276	

LOCAL STREET SPECIAL REVENUE FUND

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE – BUDGET AND ACTUAL

	Budgeted Amounts Original & <u>Final</u>	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget - <u>Positive (Negative)</u>
Revenues: Intergovernmental:			
State Highway Department	\$ 9,800	\$ 10,204	\$ 404
Miscellaneous:	,	,	
Interest	400	485	85
Miscellaneous	100		(100)
Total revenues	10,300	10,689	389
Expenditures:			
Routine maintenance	39,000	2,041	36,959
Winter maintenance	2,000	293	1,707
Drains	1,500	105	1,395
Signs	2,500		2,500
Total expenditures	45,000	2,439	42,561
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(34,700)	8,250	42,950
Other financing sources: Transfers in	6,000	6,782	782
Net change in fund balance	(28,700)	15,032	43,732
Fund balance – beginning of year		76,608	
Fund balance – end of year		\$ 91,640	

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

March 31, 2005

	Business Type Activity - Enterprise Fund	Governmental Activity - Intergovernmental Service Fund
	Sewer Fund	Equipment Fund
ASSETS:		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 8,864	\$ 5,154
Investments	45,000	
Receivables:		
Sewer usage	7,004	
Due from other funds	2,532	
Advance to other funds	40,000	
Total current assets	103,400	5,154
Capital assets:		
Land	28,625	
Sewer system	1,546,926	
Building		45,498
Equipment		57,102
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(325,016)	<u>(79,558</u>)
Total capital assets - net	1,250,535	23,042
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,353,935</u>	\$ 28,196
LIADII MINO.		
LIABILITIES:		
Current liabilities:	f 1.652	œ.
Accounts payable	\$ 1,653	<u>\$</u>
Total current liabilities	1,653	
NET ASSETS:		
Invested in capital assets	1,250,535	23,042
Unrestricted	101,747	5,154
Total net assets	\$ 1,352,282	<u>\$ 28,196</u>

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET ASSETS

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

	Business Type Activity - Enterprise Fund	Governmental Activity - Intergovernmental Service Fund
	Sewer Fund	Equipment Fund
Operating revenues: Billings to departments User fees	\$ 29,239	\$ 3,318
Total operating revenues	29,239	3,318
Operating expenses: Billing fees Repairs, maintenance, and materials Gas and oil Depreciation Administration Total operating expenses Operating loss	1,044 22,572 30,961 	720 296 4,080 ———————————————————————————————————
Nonoperating revenues: Interest	275	5
Change in net assets	(28,430)	(1,773)
Total net assets - beginning of year	1,380,712	29,969
Total net assets – end of year	<u>\$ 1,352,282</u>	\$ 28,196

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

For the Year Ended March 31, 2005

INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Business Type Activity - Enterprise Fund	Governmental Activity - Intergovernmental Service Fund
	Sewer Fund	Equipment Fund
Cash flows from operating activities: Cash received from customers Cash paid to suppliers and employees	\$ 26,459 (27,184)	\$ 3,318 (1,016)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	. (725)	2,302
Cash flows from financing activities: Interest and other income received	275	5
Net cash provided by financing activities	275	5
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(450)	2,307
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year	9,314	2,847
Cash and cash equivalents – end of year	\$ 8,864	\$ 5,154
	S FROM OPERATIONS TO N D IN) OPERATING ACTIVITI	
Loss from operations	\$ (28,705)	\$ (1,778)
Adjustments to reconcile loss from operations to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities: Depreciation expense Changes in assets and liabilities: Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable Due from other funds Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(248) (2,532) (201)	4,080
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ (725)	<u>\$2,302</u>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2005

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the Village of Clayton, Michigan (Village) have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to government units

Effective April 1, 2004, the Village of Clayton, Michigan implemented the provisions of GASB Statement No. 34, Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments. Significant changes in the statement include the following:

- A Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) section providing an analysis of the Village's overall financial position and results of operations has been included with the financial statements.
- Financial statements prepared using full accrual accounting for all of the Village's activities.
- A change in the fund financial statements to focus on the major fund.

These and other changes are reflected in the accompanying financial statements (including notes to financial statements). The Village of Clayton, Michigan has elected to implement the general provisions of the statement.

A. Reporting Entity

The Village of Clayton is a General Law Village as provided under the General Village Act of 1895, governed by the Village Council. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, these financial statements present the Village of Clayton, Michigan as a primary government. There are no component units to the Village.

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net assets and the statement of changes in net assets) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2005

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and proprietary funds even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major governmental funds and a major enterprise fund are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures are recorded only when payment is due.

Amounts due from other governments and services provided associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

The government reports the following major governmental funds:

The General Fund is the government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The Major Street Fund is a Special Revenue Fund that receives State and local funding for the purpose of construction and maintenance of Village streets designated as major streets under the State of Michigan Act 51 of Public Acts of 1951.

The Local Street Fund is a Special Revenue Fund that receives State and local funding for the purpose of construction and maintenance of Village streets designated as local streets under the State of Michigan Act 51 of Public Acts of 1951.

The government reports the following major proprietary fund:

The Sewer Fund accounts for the construction and operations of the sewer system.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2005

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Additionally, the government reports the following fund type:

The *Equipment Fund* (Intergovernmental Service Fund) is used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the Village, or to other governments, on a cost-reimbursement basis.

Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1989, generally are followed in both the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. Governments also have the *option* of the following subsequent private-sector guidance for their business-type activities (Sewer Fund), subject to this same limitation. The Village has elected not to follow subsequent private-sector guidance.

As a general rule the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are payments of utility charges between the Village's sewer function and various other functions of the government. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various function concerned.

Amounts reported as *program revenues* included 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as *general revenues* rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

The Proprietary Fund distinguishes operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the Sewer Fund relate to charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for this fund include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Village's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

D. Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2005

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. Assets, liabilities, and net assets or equity.

1. Cash and investments

Cash includes amounts in cash on hand, demand deposits, except those deposits noted as investments (see below), as well as short-term investments with a maturity date within three months of the date acquired by the government.

Investments include certificates of deposit where the intent is to hold funds long-term, as well as investments with maturity dates over three months of the date acquired by the government.

State statutes authorize the government to invest in Obligations of the U.S. Treasury, Federal Agencies, commercial paper, corporate bonds, repurchase agreements, and State approved Investment Pools.

Investments are stated at cost or amortized cost. The Village will use amortized cost only when it reflects fair value of the investment. Currently, no investments are stated at amortized cost

2. Receivables and payables

Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the noncurrent portion of interfund loans). Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances."

The Village had one advance between funds at March 31, 2005.

Personal property taxes receivable is shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles.

Property taxes are levied as of July 1 on property values assessed as of the prior December 1. The billing is mailed on July 1 and is considered due upon receipt by the taxpayer; however, the actual due date is September 14. A lien on property occurs when property taxes are levied (July 1). On September 14, the bill becomes delinquent and penalties and interest may be assessed by the government.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2005

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The Village had a general tax millage of 9.9783 for 2004. The Village's maximum allowable millage is 12 mills. For 2004, taxable value of properties was \$14,669,066.

Delinquent real property taxes are turned over to the County and reimbursed through a revolving fund. Therefore, property taxes receivable are not accounted for under the 60 day rule.

3. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads) are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 (amount not rounded) and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed.

Property, plant, and equipment of the primary government are depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Land improvements	20
Buildings	20 - 75
Machinery, equipment,	
and furnishings	5 - 20
Utility systems	20 - 50
Infrastructure	20

4. Fund Equity

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report reservations of fund balance for amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2005

NOTE 2. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. Budgetary information

The accounting basis used by the Village for budgeting is in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP).

The Village follows the budgetary procedures outlined by the State of Michigan including public hearings and proper adoption. All funds of the Village have a budget. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year end. The budgets are amended during the year as needed.

B. Excess of expenditures over appropriations in budgetary funds

P.A. 621 of 1978, Section 18(1), as amended, of the State of Michigan provides that a local governmental unit shall not incur expenditures in excess of the amount appropriated.

In the body of the financial statements, the Village's actual expenditures and budgeted expenditures for the budgetary funds have been shown on an activity basis. The approved budgets of the Village for these budgetary funds were adopted to the activity level.

During the year ended March 31, 2005, the Village incurred expenditures in the General Fund which were in excess of the amounts appropriated, as follows:

Fund	Appropriations		Amount of Expenditures		udget iriance
General Fund					
General Government:					
Insurance	\$	14,000	\$	16,548	\$ 2,548
Miscellaneous		4,210		11,342	7,132
Advertising		-		113	113
Public Health and Safety:					
Building inspections		850		862	12
Fire		17,174		17,328	154

These additional expenditures were funded by greater than anticipated revenues in the case of the General Fund.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2005

NOTE 3. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. Deposits and investments

Primary Government

Deposits. At year end, the carrying value of the Village's deposits was \$156,744 and the bank balance was \$161,763. The total bank balance is classified in the following three categories of credit risk: (1) Insured or collateralized with securities held by the Village or by its agent in the Village's name. (2) Collateralized with securities held by a pledging financial institution's trust department or agent in the Village's name. (3) Uncollateralized. (This includes any bank balance that is collateralized with securities held by a pledging financial institution or by its trust department or agent but not in the Village's name.)

Due to higher cash flows during certain times of the year, especially when property taxes are being collected, deposits of the Village increase significantly. As a result, the amounts classified in category 3 at those times of year were substantially higher than at year end.

		<u>CATEGORIES</u>			
	1	2	3	<u>Total</u>	
Checking accounts	\$ 108,854	<u>\$</u>	\$ 52,909	\$ 161,763	

Bank balances shown in Category 1 are insured by Federal Depository Insurance.

All deposits are with banks located in Michigan as required by statutes.

Primary Government

Investments. The Village's investments are classified in the following three categories of credit risk: (1) Insured or registered, or securities held by the Village or its agent in the Village's name. (2) Uninsured and unregistered, with securities held by the counterparty's trust department or agent in the Village's name. (3) Uninsured and unregistered, with securities held by the counterparty, or by its trust department or agent but not in the Village's name.

The Village had investments with carrying value and bank balance of \$113,000 at year end.

	CATEGORIES			
	1	2	3	<u>Total</u>
Certificates of Deposit	\$ 113,000	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	\$ 113,000

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2005

NOTE 3. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (Continued)

B. Receivables

Receivables as of year end for the government's major funds and nonmajor fund, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	General <u>Fund</u>	Major <u>Street</u>	Local Street	Sewer <u>Fund</u>	Equipment <u>Fund</u>	Total
Receivables: Taxes	\$ 2,226	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 2,226
Accounts	3,508		<u> </u>	7,004		10,512
Gross receivables	5,734	-	-	7,004	-	12,738
Less: Allowance for uncollectibles	-					
Net total receivables	\$ 5,734	<u>s - </u>	<u>s - </u>	\$ 7,004	<u>s </u>	\$_12,738

C. Capital assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended March 31, 2005 was as follows:

Primary Government

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 7,116	\$	\$	\$ 7,116
Construction in progress	73,337		73,337	
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	80,453		73,337	7,116
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	31,996			31,996
Buildings	128,511	90,000		218,511
Equipment, machinery, furnishings,				
and books	162,406	16,000	5,304	173,102
Infrastructure – roads	224,461			224,461
Total capital assets, being depreciated	547,374	106,000	5,304	648,070
Less: Accumulated depreciation for:				
Land improvements	(10,665)	(640)		(11,305)
Buildings	(63,799)	(4,273)		(68,072)
Equipment, machinery, furnishings,	, ,	. , ,		(==,==,=,
and books	(108,490)	(8,180)	5,304	(111,366)
Infrastructure	(112,231)	(11,223)		(123,454)
Total accumulated depreciation	(295,185)	(24,316)	5,304	(314,197)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	252,189	81,684		333,873
Governmental activities, capital assets - net	\$ 332.642	\$ 81.684	\$ 73,337	\$ 340.989

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2005

NOTE 3. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (Continued)

	Beginning <u>Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	Decreases	Ending <u>Balance</u>
Business-type activities: Capital assets, not being depreciated: Land	<u>\$ 28,625</u>	<u>\$</u> -	<u>\$</u>	\$ 28,625
Capital assets, being depreciated: Sewer system	1,546,926	·		1,546,926
Total capital assets, being depreciated	1,546,926		.	1,546,926
Less: Accumulated depreciation for: Sewer system	(294,055)	(30,961)		(325,016)
Total accumulated depreciation	(294,055)	(30,961)		(325,016)
Total capital assets, being depreciated – net	1,252,871	(30,961)		1,221,910
Business-type activities, capital assets – net	<u>\$ 1,281,496</u>	<u>\$ (30,961</u>)	<u>\$</u> _	<u>\$ 1,250,535</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the primary government as follows:

Governmental activities:	
General government	\$ 5,140
Public health and safety	1,154
Culture and recreation	5,439
Highways and streets	12,583
Total depreciation expense – governmental activities	<u>\$ 24,316</u>
Business-type activities:	
Sewer system	30,961
Total depreciation expense –	
business-type activities	<u>\$ 30,961</u>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2005

NOTE 3. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (Continued)

D. Interfund receivables, payables, and transfers

Primary Government

<u>Fund</u>	Interfund Receivable	<u>Fund</u>	Interfund <u>Payable</u>
Due to/from other funds: Sewer	\$ 2,532	General	\$ 2,532
Advances from/to other funds: Sewer	\$ 40,000	General	<u>\$ 40,000</u>

Interfund transfers:

Transfers In

Transfers out:	Local <u>Street</u>	<u>Total</u>
Major Street	\$ 6,782	\$ 6,782